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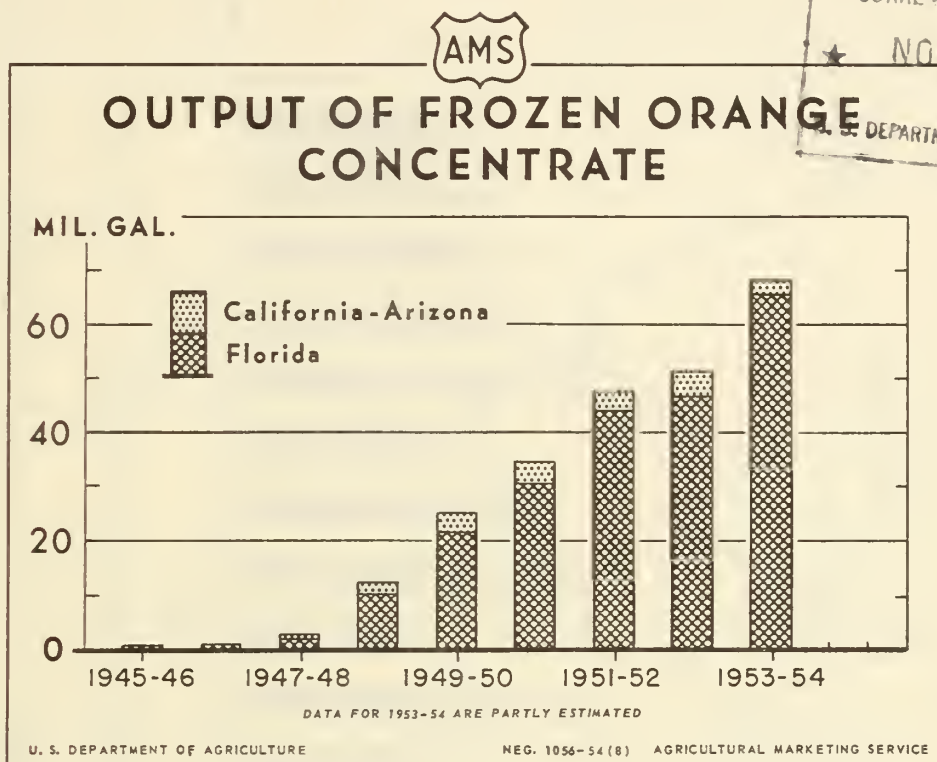
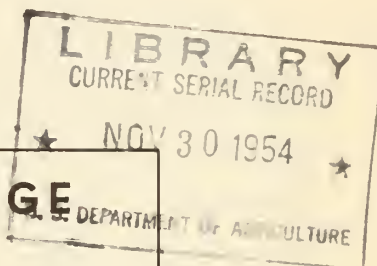
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FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-113

1955 OUTLOOK ISSUE
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In this issue:
Agricultural Act of 1954



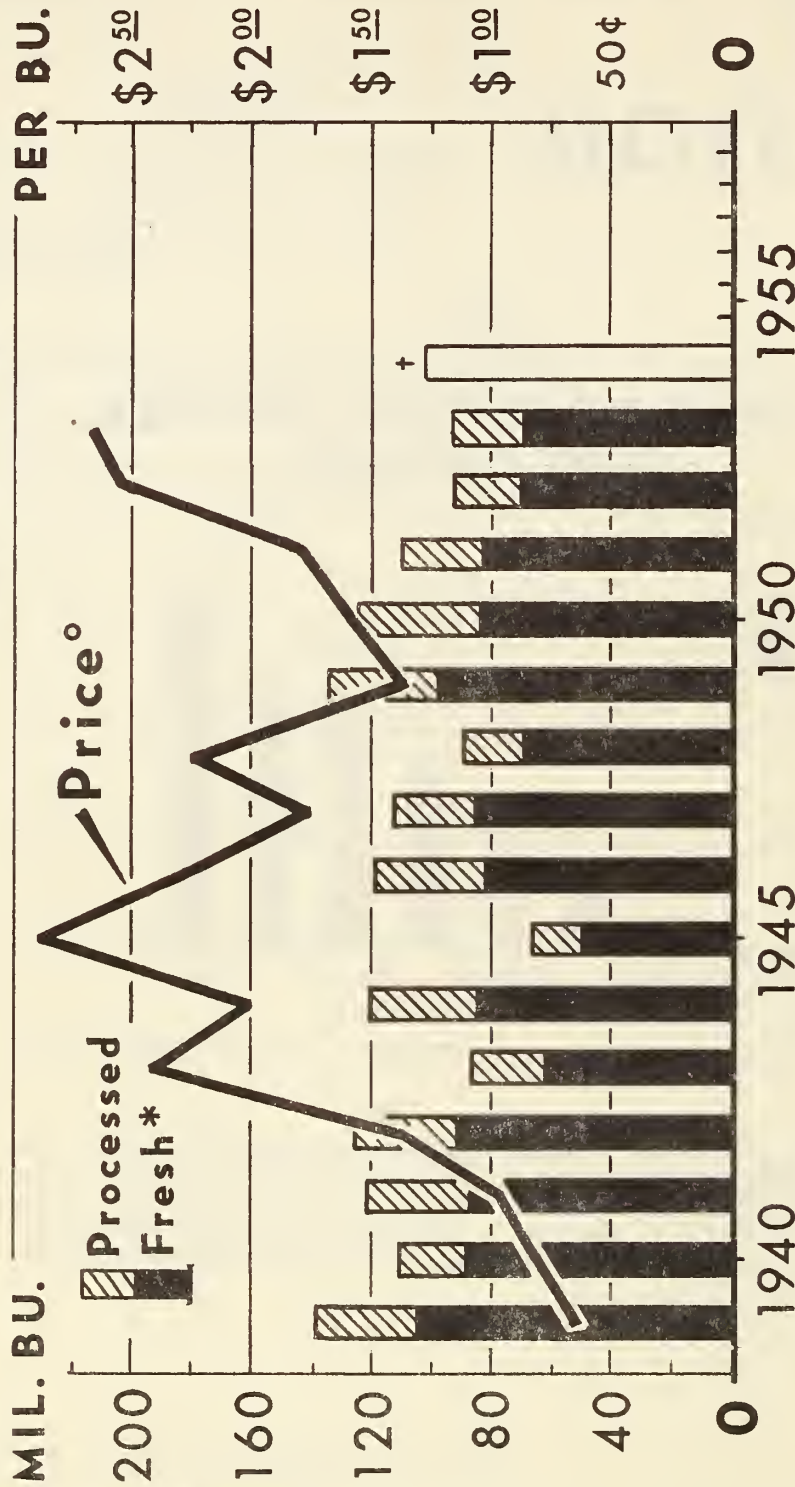
Since 1947-48, the pack of frozen concentrated orange juice has increased an average of about 11 million gallons a year. Most of the juice has been produced in Florida which accounted for 91

percent of the total pack in 1952-53. In that year, about 45 percent of the Florida crop was made into frozen concentrate. In 1953-54, the pack took 53 percent of the much larger Florida crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

COMMERCIAL APPLES

Production, Utilization, and Price



* INCLUDES SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS
 † AUG. 1, 1954 ESTIMATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1055A-54(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Commercial apple production has trended slightly downward since 1939. With the rapid increase in population this has meant a sharp decline in production per person. Over these years, from 64 to 77 percent of production has been used fresh

and most of the rest has been processed. Prices have tended to vary inversely with production. For the short crops of the past two years, they averaged only moderately below the war-time peak in 1945.

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T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 21, 1954

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SUMMARY

Demand for fruit next year probably will be at least as good as in 1954. Income of consumers will be as high as, and perhaps higher than, this year, while export demand is expected to be stronger.

Record production of oranges and heavy crops of other citrus fruits seem probable in the 1954-55 season now beginning if weather continues favorable. With a large carryover of frozen and canned juices, prices for oranges probably will average lower than in 1953-54 while those for grapefruit may average about the same.

The early and midseason orange crop is expected to be about 10 percent larger than production in 1953-54, with production up in all citrus States. Increased production of Valencia oranges for harvest next spring and summer also is in prospect. But the grapefruit crop (excluding California summer production) is about 5 percent smaller than the 1953-54 crop. A heavy reduction in Florida more than offsets substantial increases in Texas and Arizona. Another large lemon crop seems likely.

In 1955-56 total production of citrus fruits probably will continue to trend upward as new plantings in Florida and Texas start to bear and older trees in all areas increase in bearing surface.

Of the 1954 deciduous fruit crops for which harvest is not yet completed, supplies of apples this fall and winter are expected to be somewhat larger, and those of pears somewhat smaller, than a year earlier.

Prices for apples should hold up well and those for pears may average higher than in the fall and winter of 1953-54. The total 1954 deciduous fruit crop as estimated October 1 is expected to be about 1 percent larger than the 1953 crop but 7 percent under the 1943-52 average.

With average weather, total production of deciduous fruits probably will be somewhat larger in 1955. Light to moderate increases can be expected in a number of the major fruits, especially those for which production in 1954 was reduced by unfavorable weather. This would mean larger crops of apricots, cherries, plums and fresh prunes.

With a heavy drop in pecans more than offsetting increases in almonds, filberts and walnuts, total tonnage of these 4 tree nuts in 1954 is about 12 percent under the record 1953 production though near average. Grower prices for the short pecan crop are expected to average considerably above prices for the record 1953 crop. But somewhat lower prices seem likely for the other three tree nuts.

Exports of fresh and processed fruits in 1954-55 are likely to be larger than in 1953-54 and the highest since 1946. Increased exports of citrus probably will go to Canada, our best customer for fruit. Of the rest of the world, Europe offers the best opportunity for increased exports. In some European countries, improved financial conditions recently have led to liberalization of import restrictions for fresh and processed fruits. Further relaxation is expected during the current season. Reduced citrus production is in prospect in the Mediterranean area. Although production of apples and pears in western Europe is larger than last year, cool and wet weather last summer impaired keeping quality. In the United States, larger supplies of citrus, apples, and dried prunes will be available for export in 1954-55. Therefore, conditions are favorable for increased exports of apples and dried prunes next winter and spring, and citrus next spring and summer.

The 1954-55 packs of canned and dried fruits are expected to be somewhat smaller than the 1953-54 packs. Output of frozen fruits is down slightly in 1954, but that of frozen and canned citrus juices is up. Further increases in production of frozen citrus juice probably will occur in the season ahead.

ORANGES

Outlook for 1955-56

Development of the 1954-55 orange and tangerine crops has been favored so far by better than average growing condition. This, together with new groves coming into bearing, especially in Florida and Texas, and increased bearing surface of older groves, has contributed to the prospective record crop for 1954-55. Total production of oranges and tangerines can be expected to trend upward over the next few years, since more young trees will start to bear and the bearing surface of older trees will increase further.

Increased Production of Early
and Midseason Oranges in All
States in 1954-55

The 1954-55 crop of early and midseason oranges (excluding tangerines) was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 72.4 million boxes, about 10 percent larger than the 1953-54 crop and 39 percent above the 1943-52 average. The Florida crop of early and midseason oranges, including the Temple variety, is estimated at 54 million boxes, 8 percent larger than in 1953-54. The Texas crop of 1.7 million boxes is more than twice the small 1953-54 crop. Substantial increases also are in prospect in all other States, especially California. Larger crops of Valencia oranges are expected in Florida, Texas, and Arizona. The first estimate for the 1954-55 Valencia crop in California will be made in December. Production of tangerines in Florida in 1954-55 is estimated at 5.4 million boxes, 8 percent larger than in 1953-54.

Prices for 1954-55 Crop
Probably Will Average Lower
Than for 1953-54 Crop

Commercial shipments of 1954-55 crop Florida oranges started in mid-September, about the same time as the start of the 1953-54 crop. But shipments of the current season have increased less rapidly than a year ago. Prices on the principal auction markets for these smaller early-season shipments have averaged considerably higher than those for corresponding sales in 1953. Later in October as shipments mount in volume, prices are expected to decline as usual, and may drop somewhat below the levels of the fall of 1953.

For the 1954-55 season as a whole, the outlook for prices is not as good as a year ago. Although consumer demand for fresh oranges and orange products is expected to be about as good in 1954-55 as in 1953-54 and export demand is expected to be somewhat better, demand for oranges for processing probably will not be as strong. Stocks of canned and frozen citrus sections and juices held by packers the first of October were much larger than a year earlier. But these will be reduced further by the first of December, when processing of the new crop probably will reach heavy volume. Supplies of oranges for fresh market, processing, and export will run heavier throughout the 1954-55 season than in 1953-54. The major part of the increase probably will be processed, chiefly into frozen juice. Some increase in shipments to fresh markets and in exports also seems likely. Under the above conditions, grower prices for the 1954-55 orange crop are likely to average under the relatively high price for the 1953-54 crop. Moreover, because of increased Valencia production, prices next spring and summer are not expected to make the sharp rise that they made in this period of 1953.

Exports of Fresh Oranges Down,
of Processed Oranges Up, in 1953-54

Total exports of fresh oranges during November 1953-August 1954 amounted to approximately 7.5 million boxes, 11 percent smaller than in the same months of 1952-53. Reduction was the result mainly of smaller

supplies of higher-priced California Valencia oranges during the past spring and summer. Exports of Florida oranges were much larger. The above figures include oranges moved with the aid of Government export payments in both seasons. Total exports of fresh oranges for the entire 1952-53 season were nearly 9.6 million boxes, 8 percent of the crop. Exports of canned and frozen orange juice were moderately larger during November 1953-August 1954 than in this period of 1952-53.

Nearly 2.9 million boxes from California and Florida had been exported with the aid of government payments by July 30, 1954, the termination date for fresh oranges under the 1953-54 export-payment program. In the preceding season the program was closed September 30, 1953, and by that date nearly 3.9 million boxes, mostly from California, had been exported under the program. By October 9, 1954, exports of canned single-strength orange juice under the 1953-54 program were about 419,000 cases (24-2's) compared with about 337,000 cases a year earlier under the 1952-53 program. Also under the current program, exports of concentrated (hot-pack) juice were about 590,000 gallons, compared with nearly 400,000 a year earlier. Similar figures for exports of frozen orange concentrate were 51,000 gallons and 48,000 gallons, respectively. All exports under both programs went to Europe.

More Than Half of
1953-54 Crop Processed

More than 58 million boxes of oranges and tangerines from the 1953-54 crop of the United States were sold for fresh use. This was about 7.6 million boxes or 12 percent less than fresh sales from the slightly smaller 1952-53 crop. In California alone, where total production was down nearly 14 million boxes in 1953-54, fresh sales were down about 9.5 million boxes. This reduction more than offset increases in Florida and other States.

Sales of the 1953-54 crop for processing totaled 70.9 million boxes, 22 percent larger than like sales from the 1952-53 crop. Processing accounted for 55 percent of total sales in 1953-54.

In Florida, about 64 million boxes or 66 percent of the 1953-54 crop of oranges and tangerines were processed. This quantity was 36 percent larger than in 1952-53, with most of the increase going into frozen concentrates. The amount made into frozen concentrates in 1953-54 was about 49 million boxes or 51 percent of the crop. Excluding tangerines, the amount of oranges made in frozen concentrates was 48.6 million boxes or 53 percent of the crop.

In California, only 6.7 million boxes or 21 percent of the 1953-54 orange crop were processed. This was 39 percent less than the quantity processed in 1952-53.

About 1 million boxes of the 1953-54 crop of oranges and tangerines were used in households of farms where grown, and about 1 million boxes were given to charity or eliminated.

GRAPEFRUIT

Outlook for 1955-56

Production of grapefruit in 1955-56 probably will be a little larger than that now in prospect for 1954-55 if the weather is average. More young groves will come into bearing in Florida and Texas, and the bearing surface of older groves in Florida will increase. Increases in these States probably will more than offset decreases in other States. Because of the resurgence of grapefruit production in Texas following the freeze damage of 1949 and 1951 and expansion in Florida, total production of grapefruit probably will trend upward over the next few years, but not as much as that of oranges.

Smaller 1954-55 Grapefruit Crop

Production of grapefruit in 1954-55, excluding the California summer crop, was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 44.6 million boxes 5 percent under comparable production in 1953-54 and 8 percent below the 1943-52 average. Most of the decrease in 1954-55 is in Florida, where the new crop of 36.5 million boxes is 5.5 million boxes or 13 percent under the record 1953-54 crop. This reduction is mainly the result of a lighter set of fruit than in 1953-54. The Texas crop of 3.7 million boxes is over 3 times the small 1953-54 crop, the result of new plantings coming into bearing plus favorable growing conditions. In Arizona, the crop of 3.5 million boxes is up 31 percent. But the crop of 920,000 boxes in desert valleys of California is 12 percent smaller.

Prices for 1954-55 CropMay Average Close to 1953-54 Level

Market movement of 1954-55 crop Florida grapefruit started in early September, and increased rapidly in late September and early October. This closely matched the movement of a year earlier. Auction market prices for the shipments in September averaged lower than in September 1953. But in early October, prices averaged about the same. Both auction and grower prices can be expected to decline seasonally this fall as shipments increase further. For the entire 1954-55 season, grower prices may average close to the level for 1953-54.

With increased production in Texas, much of it pink and red grapefruit, and production of seedless grapefruit in Florida about as large as in 1953-54, total shipments to fresh markets may be as large as in 1953-54. This could leave a smaller volume for processing than was canned or frozen from the 1953-54 crop. Some increase in exports seems probable. Demand for grapefruit probably will be much the same as in 1953-54. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice are much larger this year than the very low carryover a year ago. Fresh and processed grapefruit will face the competition of larger supplies of fresh and processed oranges, whose prices probably will be lower than in 1953-54. Hence, prices for the 1954-55 grapefruit crop seem unlikely to be much if any higher than those for the 1953-54 crop.

Exports of Both Fresh Grapefruit and
Canned Grapefruit Juice
Increase in 1953-54

Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1953-August 1954 were approximately 1,840,000 boxes, 31 percent larger than in the same months of 1952-53. Exports of canned grapefruit juice also were larger. The above exports include quantities moved under the export-payment programs for the two seasons.

Under the 1953-54 program, about 343,000 boxes of fresh grapefruit had been exported by October 9, 1954. This was twice the quantity moved with the aid of export payments a year earlier. Exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 574,000 cases (24-2's), more than twice the quantity under the 1952-53 program. The exports under both programs went to Europe.

More Than Half of 1953-54
Crop Used Fresh

Sales of 1953-54 crop grapefruit for fresh use were about 24.5 million boxes, 16 percent larger than in 1952-53. Sales for processing were about 22.3 million boxes, 30 percent larger. In Florida alone, about 20.1 million boxes were processed in 1953-54, an increase of 34 percent. This figure includes over 2 million boxes made into frozen concentrates. From the smaller 1952-53 crop about 1.3 million boxes were used for this purpose. All of the 1953-54 grapefruit crop was utilized except 1.3 million boxes in Florida.

LEMONS AND LIMS

Outlook for 1955-56

With young lemon trees in California starting to bear, bearing acreage has increased slightly since 1951. Further increases in bearing acreage can be expected over the next few years since the non-bearing acreage in this State has doubled since 1947. So even if growing conditions should be not quite as favorable as for the 1954-55 crop, total production in 1955-56 probably would be close to the volume in prospect for 1954-55.

Prospects for 1954-55

Condition of the 1954-55 lemon crop in California on October 1 was a little better than that of the 1953-54 crop a year earlier. This points to another large crop in the season ahead. The first forecast will be made in November. Harvest of the new crop usually starts that month and attains heavy volume after the first of the year.

Prices for 1953-54 Crop Lemons
Continue Under 1952-53 Prices

Supplies of 1953-54 crop lemons remaining to be marketed during October and November, when the season for the old crop closes, are about as large as a year earlier. Prices received by growers for the larger

1953-54 crop averaged lower each month since April than the relatively high prices of the same months of 1953. In early October 1954, prices on the principal auction markets averaged moderately under corresponding prices in 1953.

Increased Production of Lemons In 1953-54

The 1953-54 crop of lemons in California was 15.9 million boxes, 26 percent larger than the 1952-53 crop and 27 percent above the 1943-52 average. About 53 percent of the 1953-54 crop was used fresh and the remainder was processed. Fresh use was 1 percent larger than in 1952-53 and the volume processed was up 73 percent.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1953-August 1954 were approximately 843,000 boxes, 66 percent larger than in the same months of 1952-53. Total exports in 1952-53 were 609,000 boxes. There have been no imports of fresh lemons since March 1953. However, during November 1953-August 1954, over 2,185,000 gallons of concentrated lemon juice were imported, 35 percent more than in the same months of 1952-53. Imports of this juice in the 1952-53 season were a little over 1,700,000 gallons. Most of these imports in both seasons came from Italy.

Florida Lime Crop of 1954-55

Production of limes in Florida in 1954-55 is estimated at 420,000 boxes, about 14 percent larger than the 1953-54 crop of 370,000 boxes and 83 percent larger than the 1943-52 average of 230,000 boxes. Prices received by growers for limes during July-September 1954, months of heavy marketings, averaged considerably lower each month than in the same months of 1953. Grower prices for the entire 1953-54 crop averaged \$7.00 per box. About 54 percent of that crop was used fresh and the remainder was processed.

APPLES

Outlook for 1955

Production of apples in commercial areas in 1955 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1954 if the weather is average. Larger crops can be expected in States where the weather was unfavorable in 1954, especially Washington, Michigan, and most of the New England States. But such increases may be about offset by smaller crops in other States, particularly those centering on the Appalachian area, where production was up in 1954. This would mean a more normal distribution of the crop.

Production of commercial apples has trended downward over the past two decades. With population trending upward, production per capita has been downward at a more rapid rate than total production. Thus while the size of the crop dropped about 27 percent from 1935 to 1954, production per capita dropped 43 percent--from 52 pounds to 29.8 pounds. Assuming a crop in 1955 much the same as in 1954 and not much change in demand, prices for the 1955 U. S. crop could be expected to average close to the level for 1954.

1954 Crop Much Larger
in the Eastern States

The 1954 commercial apple crop was estimated as of October 1 at 103,011,000 bushels, 11 percent larger than the 1953 crop but 3 percent smaller than the 1943-52 average. Production is heavier in 1954 in many States centering on the Appalachian area, where a large percentage of the apples are processed. In Washington, Michigan, and a few other States that store heavily for sale in winter and spring, production is down.

These estimates do not take into consideration the loss of apples from the hurricane which passed through the Appalachian area on October 15. The quantity blown from the trees and the probable salvage of these apples has not yet been estimated but will be included in the November 1 crop report.

Movement of Apples
Increasing Seasonally

Movement of apples both to fresh markets and to processors has been heavy so far this season. The carlot rail shipments from both western and eastern States through October 16 of this season totaled 2,869 cars, compared with 3,151 a year earlier. Shipments this season have been much smaller from Western States, particularly Washington. This has been only partly offset by increased shipments from eastern States, especially Virginia and West Virginia, which have larger crops this year. With production up and movement to processors heavy, some increase in the packs of canned apples and applesauce seems likely this season. The 1953-54 pack of canned apples was about 2,700,000 cases (24-24½'s) and that of applesauce was nearly 7,000,000 cases. Although stocks of both items held by packers on August 1, 1954, as usual, were small percentages of last season's packs, stocks of applesauce were considerably larger than the very low stocks of a year earlier.

With the harvest of fall and winter varieties increasing in September, movement of apples into storage rose rapidly. Holdings in cold storage on October 1, 1954 amounted to 6.8 million bushels, 14 percent smaller than a year earlier. A heavy placement into storage can be expected during October. There also may be a net into-storage movement in November as harvesting of late varieties nears the end.

Larger Exports, Smaller Imports
in 1953-54 Than in 1952-53

Exports of apples during July 1953-June 1954 were approximately 1,432,000 bushels, 16 percent larger than in 1952-53. Total exports in July and August 1954 also were heavier than in these months of 1953. Imports of apples during 1953-54 were about 1,555,000 bushels, 15 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Prices About The Same
This Fall as Last

Prices received by growers for apples in September 1954 averaged nearly as high as a year previously. In early October, prices for Red Delicious apples at shipping points in Washington and Michigan were a little under prices a year earlier, while prices for McIntosh in Michigan were considerably higher. In seasons of below-average crops, such as the present one, prices usually advance somewhat after harvest is completed. However, this season as always, amount, quality, and condition of cold-storage stocks at the first of the year will strongly influence the behaviour of prices in the first 5 or 6 months of 1955.

Slightly Larger Apple Crop
in Canada in 1954

The Canadian crop of apples in 1954 is now estimated at approximately 11.8 million bushels, less than 1 percent larger than the 1953 crop of 11.7 million bushels. This is a reduction of about 1.4 million bushels from the estimate in September, mainly as a result of hurricane damage to the Nova Scotia crop. The current estimate for Nova Scotia is 850,000 bushels, 22 percent smaller than the 1953 crop. However, this estimate will be raised to account for any windfall apples that may be salvaged. The British Columbia crop is estimated at 6.1 million bushels, about 1 percent above the 1953 crop. These two provinces usually have surplus apples available for export. Because of the drop in the Nova Scotia crop, exports from this province to the United Kingdom will be smaller than otherwise. But exports from British Columbia to the United Kingdom probably will be correspondingly larger. This leads to the prospect for smaller exports to the United States than in 1953-54. United States imports of Canadian apples in 1953-54 were about 1.54 million bushels, 99 percent of total apple imports.

PEARS

Outlook for 1955

The 1955 crop of pears probably will be slightly larger than the near-average 1954 crop, if the weather is favorable. Increases seem likely in Oregon, Washington, Michigan and a few other States, where production in 1954 was considerably below that in 1953. These increases are expected to be partly offset by decreases in California where the crop was up considerably in 1954, and perhaps in a few other States. In the Pacific Coast States, production of Bartletts probably will be smaller than in 1954, while production of other varieties is likely to be larger. Assuming total production in the United States in 1955 only slightly larger than in 1954 and demand about as good, grower prices for 1955-crop pears can be expected to be nearly the same as in 1954.

Slightly Larger Crop in 1954

Production of pears in the United States in 1954 was estimated as of October 1 at 29,954,000 bushels, 3 percent larger than the 1953 crop but 2 percent smaller than the 1943-52 average. In the three Pacific Coast

States, which grow most of the pears marketed, the Bartlett crop of 20,401,000 bushels is 18 percent larger than in 1953, and 7 percent above average. But production of other varieties, mostly winter pears, estimated at 5,717,000 bushels, is 20 percent smaller than in 1953 and 12 percent below average. In 1954, the increase in Bartletts is in California, while the decrease in other varieties is in Oregon and Washington.

Production of all varieties in 27 other States for which estimates are made totals 3,826,000 bushels in 1954, about 17 percent smaller than in 1953. Much of the reduction in 1954 is in Michigan, New York, and Texas. Most of the production in these States is sold in near-by markets or used in the households of the farms where grown although a small percentage usually is canned. In contrast, Pacific Coast pears are marketed widely in fresh and processed form.

Increased Summer Movement of Pears

Movement of pears both to fresh markets and to canneries has been heavier this summer than last. Through October 16, about 9,369 cars had been shipped by rail to fresh markets, compared with 8,297 cars a year earlier. The increase in 1954 consisted mostly of Bartletts from California's much larger crop. The larger California shipments were only partly offset by reduced movement from Oregon and Washington where production is down this year. With heavy seasonal movement of pears into storage during September, stocks in cold storage at the end of the month were about 3.2 million bushels, compared with 4.8 million a year earlier.

Pacific Coast Bartlett pears comprise most of the tonnage that is canned each year. In recent years a substantial tonnage of California Hardy pears also has been canned. Only minor quantities usually are canned in other States. The 1954 pack of canned pears, not yet completed, is expected to exceed the 1953 pack of 5.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s). Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1954, the latest date for which data are available, were about 42 percent lower than a year earlier.

Exports Larger, Imports Smaller in 1953-54 Than in 1952-53

Exports of pears during July 1953-June 1954 were approximately 743,000 bushels, 10 percent larger than in 1952-53. This included 298,000 boxes moved with the aid of the Department's export-payment program for 1953-crop winter pears. About 208,000 bushels of pears were exported in July and August 1954, about 40 percent more than in July and August 1953. Imports of pears during July 1953-June 1954 were about 137,000 bushels, 46 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Auction Prices for Pears Higher This October Than in October 1953

Prices received by growers in California for Bartlett pears for canning averaged about the same in 1954 as in 1953. In July and August

when weekly shipments of Bartletts from California were considerably heavier than a year earlier, prices for western Bartlett pears on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged slightly to moderately under corresponding prices in 1953. But in September as weekly shipments dropped to the volume of a year earlier, prices on the Chicago auction advanced to the levels of September 1953 and prices on the New York auction rose above that month of 1953. In early October, New York auction prices for Bartlett, Bosc, and D'Anjou pears each averaged considerably above a year earlier and probably will continue so this fall.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Outlook for 1955

With average weather, production of plums in 1955 can be expected to be considerably larger than in 1954. The increase would be in California, where the crop was down in 1954 because of unfavorable weather. Larger production of prunes for all purposes in the Pacific Northwest also can be expected in 1955. Spring freezes in nearly all areas of this region caused severe damage to the 1954 crop. On the other hand, production of dried prunes in California in 1955 probably will be under the relatively large 1954 tonnage, continuing the downward trend of recent years. If production turns out as indicated above and demand is about as good as in 1954, then somewhat lower prices for fresh plums and prunes, but higher prices for dried prunes, can be expected in 1955.

1954 Production Smaller for Plums and Fresh Prunes, Larger for Dried Prunes

The 1954 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan was 73,000 tons, 21 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 14 percent under the 1943-52 average. The California crop of 67,000 tons was 22 percent under 1953 and 16 percent below average. The Michigan crop of 6,000 tons was 6 percent below 1953 but 13 percent above average. In Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, total production of prunes in 1954 was 66,000 tons (fresh basis) 26 percent under 1953 and 41 percent below average. Production in 1954 was down sharply in all areas of this region, except western Oregon where it was up 15 percent. The California crop of dried prunes in 1954 was 187,000 tons (dried weight), 28 percent heavier than the 1953 crop and 5 percent above average.

Larger 1954 Tonnage of Pacific Northwest Prunes Canned in 1954

In 1954 as in preceding years, most of the Pacific Northwest prunes were sold for fresh market use or canned. Utilization of the 1954 crop was as follows (for comparison, 1953 figures are in parentheses): Sold fresh, 25,200 tons (45,620 tons); canned, 25,330 tons (21,730 tons); dried, 7,700 tons (8,600 tons); frozen, 2,590 tons (2,600 tons); other processed, 10 tons (0 tons); and used in farm households, 11,170 tons (3,900 tons). Practically all California prunes are dried, including small quantities used in farm households.

Stocks of Pacific Northwest canned purple plums (canned fresh prunes) held by packers on June 1, 1954 were about 24 percent smaller than stocks a year earlier. Cold-storage stocks of frozen plums and prunes on October 1 were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

Prices Generally Higher in 1954

Market movement of the 1954 crops of plums and fresh prunes was about ended by early October. As a result of smaller crops, shipments have been much smaller than in 1953. Through October 9 of the 1954 season, about 4,706 cars had been shipped by rail, compared with 6,961 cars a year earlier. Prices for California plums on the New York auction averaged a little lower in June 1954 than in June 1953. But in following months, they averaged higher than a year earlier. New York auction prices for fresh Italian prunes in August and September averaged considerably higher than in these months of 1953.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1955

Production of peaches in 1955 probably will be a little larger than the below-average 1954 crop, if the weather is average. Increases seem most likely in the western and central States, where production generally was down in 1954. With the prospect for some decrease in carry-over stocks of canned peaches next year, demand for peaches for canning should be better in 1955. Demand for peaches for fresh use also is expected to hold up well. Under these conditions, grower prices for a slightly larger peach crop in 1955, probably would average close to those in 1954.

Production Down in 1954

The 1954 crop of peaches was approximately 61.3 million bushels, 5 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 8 percent under the 1943-52 average. Production in many of the States that market early in the season was smaller than in 1953. Among important States that market later in the season, production was down in Washington, Michigan, and New York. But it was up in Colorado, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In California, the freestone crop, which is marketed over the entire season, was considerably larger, and the clingstone crop was much smaller than in 1953. The reduction in clingstones was the result of operations under a State Marketing Order and of unfavorable weather later in the season.

Prices Tended Near 1953 Levels

Marketing of the 1954 crop of peaches was nearly completed by early October. Throughout the season grower prices varied considerably by areas, but tended to fluctuate around levels for 1953. In late September, prices for Elbertas at shipping points in western New York were about the same as a year earlier. Grower prices for California clingstones, nearly all of which were canned, averaged about the same as in 1953.

Smaller 1954 Pack of
Canned Clingstone Peaches

With the heavy reduction in the 1954 crop of California clingstones, the 1954 pack of canned clingstones also is smaller than the 1953 pack. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has purchased 893,000 cases of 1954-pack canned clingstone peaches for use in the National School Lunch Program. In 1953, the Department purchased 833,674 cases, mostly clingstone, for the same purpose.

CHERRIES

Outlook for 1955

Production of sweet cherries in 1955 probably will be moderately larger than in 1954 if the weather is average. Larger crops can be expected in California and Washington, where production in 1954 was considerably under average. With production up in 1955 and demand not greatly different from that of 1954, grower prices for the 1955 crop probably would average under the 1954 record of \$296.00 per ton.

The 1955 crop of sour cherries is likely to be considerably larger than the below-average crop in 1954 if average weather prevails. Much larger production can be expected in Michigan and Wisconsin, where late spring freezes reduced the 1954 crops. Prices for a larger crop of sour cherries are likely to average under the 1954 price of \$212.00 per ton.

1954-Crop Cherries

The 1954 crop of sweet cherries was 88,040 tons, 4 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 5 percent below the 1943-52 average. The 1954 pack of canned sweet cherries was about 953,000 cases (basis 24-2½), 10 percent smaller than the 1953 pack. With smaller carryover stocks held by packers about offset by larger stocks held by wholesale distributors, total supplies of canned sweet cherries for the 1954-55 season are somewhat smaller than those of 1953-54. The season-average price of \$296.00 per ton received by growers for the 1954 crop was \$22.00 higher than that for the 1953 crop.

Production of sour cherries in 1954 was 103,720 tons, 21 percent under 1953 and 4 percent below the 1943-52 average. The season-average price per ton of \$212.00 received by growers for the 1954 crop was \$30.00 higher than the price for the 1953 crop. Output of canned sour cherries in 1954 was about 2,254,000 cases (24-2½'s), 20 percent smaller than in 1953. But because of increased carryover stocks, total supplies for 1954-55 are only about 16 percent smaller. The 1954 pack of frozen sour cherries was about 86.5 million pounds, 25 percent smaller than in 1953. Cold-storage holdings of frozen cherries, mostly sour, on October 1, 1954, were approximately 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

GRAPES

Outlook for 1955

With average weather, total production of grapes in 1955 probably will be moderately larger than in 1954. Most of the increase would be in raisin varieties in California, which usually produces over 90 percent of the total annual tonnage. In other States, the largest increase probably would be in Washington where plantings have increased sharply over the past 2 decades. Low winter temperatures in Washington, spring freezes in other States, unusually high temperatures in California in June, and dry weather in other States in early summer are among factors causing the smaller grape crop in 1954. With production up and no large change in demand, grower prices for the 1955 grape crop are unlikely to average as high as in 1954.

1954 Grape Crop About Same as in
1953 But Below Average
Production

The 1954 grape crop in the United States was estimated as of October 1 at 2,692,600 tons, slightly under the 1953 crop and 9 percent smaller than the 1943-52 average. The California crop of 2,480,000 tons is about the same as the 1953 crop but 11 percent under average. A considerable decrease in tonnage of raisin varieties more than offset heavy increases in table and wine varieties. In other States, production is expected to total 212,600 tons, 4 percent under 1953 but 21 percent above average. Heavy decreases in Washington and Michigan more than offsets lighter increases in Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Increased Crushing, Less
Drying for Raisins Seems
Probable in 1954

Even though production of raisin varieties in California in 1954 is 13 percent under similar tonnage in 1953, it still is large enough for the usual domestic needs. The principal raisin variety is the Thompson Seedless, which also is used extensively fresh, canned, and crushed. If uses other than raisins are as large in 1954 as in 1953, then the main effect of the reduced tonnage will be a smaller surplus of raisins. By October 2, 1954 of the 1953-54 season, about 54,000 tons of surplus raisins had been exported under export payments.

Stocks of wine as reported by the Internal Revenue Service were about 14 percent smaller on July 31, 1954 than a year earlier. Usually such reductions are followed by increased crushings in the next season. In 1954 increased crushings can come from wine and table grapes as well as from raisin varieties. There also may be some increase in volume used fresh in 1954-55.

Larger Fresh Market Sales,
Slightly Higher Average Prices
So Far This Season Than Last

The volume of grapes sold on the principal auction markets through October 9 of the 1954-55 season was about 2 percent larger than comparable sales in 1953-54. As weekly shipments increased during summer, prices generally declined. The average through October 9, of this season was slightly higher than in the corresponding part of the 1953-54 season and considerably higher than in the same part of the 1952-53 season, when sales were much larger. Among important varieties, auction prices so far this season have averaged lower for Red Malagas, but higher for Thompson Seedless, Ribiers, Table Muscats, and Tokays. In early October, prices averaged moderately higher for all varieties combined than a year earlier.

The Almeria variety will become important among fresh sales this fall, and the Emperor during fall and winter. Usually a heavy tonnage of the latter variety is stored for fresh market sale later in the season.

CRANBERRIES

Outlook for 1955

Production of cranberries in 1955 may be about as large as in 1954, if the weather is average. This would mean a crop considerably above the 1943-52 average and in line with the rising trend in production. If carry-over stocks of frozen cranberries and canned cranberry products at the start of the 1955-56 season can be reduced substantially below the heavy stocks at the start of the 1954-55 season, grower prices for the 1955 crop can be expected to average above prices for the 1954 crop.

1954 Crop Below Record 1953 Crop But Above 1943-52 Average

The 1954 crop of cranberries in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon was estimated as of October 1 at 1,003,500 barrels of 100 pounds each. This is 17 percent smaller than the record 1953 crop of 1,203,300 barrels but 27 percent larger than the 1943-52 average of 787,300 barrels. Production is smaller than in 1953 in all States but larger than average in all except New Jersey. Damage to the Massachusetts crop from the hurricanes of late August and early September was light. In fact, the October 1 estimate of 605,000 barrels for this State is 15,000 barrels over the figure for September 1.

Although the 1954 crop is about 17 percent smaller than the 1953 crop, total supplies are not down by the same percentage because of a large increase in carryover stocks. Hence, heavy supplies of fresh cranberries can be expected this fall and winter and large supplies of canned cranberry products throughout the 1954-55 season.

About 38 percent of the record 1953 crop was used fresh and 62 percent was canned for current sale or frozen for later processing. In early October, prices for fresh cranberries on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets averaged substantially lower than comparable prices a year earlier.

STRAWBERRIES

Outlook for 1955

Preliminary indications point to a total of about 108,800 acres of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1955. This is less than 1 percent below the acreage harvested in 1954 and about 13 percent smaller than the 1949-53 average. Reductions in 1955 acreage are heaviest in southern States, where droughts in 1954 and preceding years damaged plants, caused loss of established acreage, and curtailed new plantings. These decreases are nearly offset by increases in acreage in other States, especially California, where the 1954 yield per acre of 360 crates (24 quarts each) was over 3 times the national average. With yields per acre by States much the same in 1955 as in 1954 total production in 1955 would be about as large as in 1954.

Smaller Crop in 1954

The 1954 crop of strawberries in commercial areas is estimated at 11,625,000 crates, moderately smaller than the relatively large 1953 crop. Utilization of the 1954 crop by commercial freezers is indicated to be a little under the 1953 volume, pointing to a smaller pack of frozen strawberries in 1954. Stocks of frozen strawberries in cold storage October 1, 1954 were about 142 million pounds, 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Prices received by growers for fresh market strawberries averaged higher for most months so far in 1954 than in the same months of 1953. The season average price received by growers for 1953-crop strawberries, for fresh use and for processing, averaged \$6.97 per crate.

DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1955

The 1955-56 pack of dried fruits may be moderately larger than the relatively small 1954-55 pack. If production of grapes in California in 1955 is average or better, a considerable increase in pack of raisins can be expected. Similarly, larger production of apricots probably would result in a larger dried pack of this fruit. On the other hand, production of dried prunes in California is not likely to be as large as in 1954, when it was the largest in 6 years. Production of prunes in California has been trending downward for a number of years. Changes in output of other dried fruits probably will be small.

1954 Pack May be Smallest
Since 1950-51

Production of dried fruits in 1954-55 is likely to be approximately 5 percent under the relatively small 1953-54 pack of about 430,400 tons, processed weight, and the smallest since the 1950-51 pack of 371,600 tons. The 1954-55 pack of apricots is down sharply from that of last season. Most of the reduction in pack this season probably will come from raisins. With the California grape crop, especially raisin varieties, down again this year, and with probable increased movement to fresh markets and to crushers for juice and wine, a considerable reduction in pack of raisins is expected. This will be partly offset by larger output of dried prunes in California, which is estimated at 187,000 tons (natural condition, dried) 28 percent larger than in 1953. Production in Oregon in 1954 is 2,500 tons, 4 percent smaller.

As usual, domestic production of dried fruits will be supplemented by relatively small imports, mostly dates and figs. There is a possibility of some increase in imports of the latter in 1954-55. Despite the smaller output in the United States, total supplies in 1954-55 are expected to be large enough to maintain consumption at the per capita rate of a little over 4 pounds during recent years. More prunes, but less raisins, probably will be available for export in 1954-55.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1955

A small increase in the pack of canned fruits in 1955-56 seems likely. With heavier crops of apricots, cherries, and peaches in 1955, larger packs of each of these fruits can be expected. The packs of other fruits also will depend partly on supplies of available raw fruit, but changes in the packs probably will be smaller. Production of canned (hot-pack) fruit juices in 1955-56 probably will not be greatly different from that of the preceding season or two. Expansion in output of citrus juices is more likely to be in frozen than in canned juices.

Smaller 1954-55 Pack
of Canned Fruits

The 1954-55 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States probably will be a little smaller than the 1953-54 pack of about 2.9 billion pounds, the equivalent of 67 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. The 1954-55 packs of apricots, sour cherries, and sweet cherries, for which figures are available, are down 41, 20, and 10 percent respectively. The pack of peaches, especially clingstone, apparently is also smaller. These reductions will be only partly offset by increases in other fruits, especially apples, applesauce, and pears. Moreover, stocks held by packers at the start of the 1954-55 season were about 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Continued large supplies of canned pineapple from Hawaii are expected in 1954-55. However, total supplies of canned fruits for 1954-55 are indicated to be a little

smaller than those for the preceding season. Even so, by reducing stocks at the end of the season next year, per capita consumption can be held close to the rate of slightly over 20 pounds of recent years.

1954-55 Pack of Canned Citrus
Juices May be About the Same
as the 1953-54 Pack

Total production of canned fruit juices in 1954-55 may not be greatly different from the 1953-54 pack. Output of canned orange juice may be somewhat larger, and that of grapefruit juice somewhat smaller, than in 1953-54. Although stocks of all canned citrus juices held by Florida packers on October 9, 1954 were much larger than a year earlier, more than half was grapefruit juice. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii probably will be about as large in 1954-55 as in the preceding season. In the season just closing, per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices is tentatively estimated at nearly 15 pounds, single-strength basis, about 1 pound more than in 1952-53.

The 1953-54 pack of canned fruit juices was about 2.1 billion pounds, single-strength basis, 9 percent larger than the 1952-53 pack. This was the equivalent of about 70 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. In Florida, the pack of canned citrus juices totaled nearly 40 million cases, 17 percent larger than in 1952-53. Although movement to the trade also was heavier than in 1952-53, stocks near the end of the current season are much larger than the very low stocks of a year ago. On October 9, 1954, about 4.0 million cases were held by Florida packers, about 10 percent of the pack.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook for 1955

Output of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1955 is likely to be larger than in 1954. Among deciduous fruits, a moderate increase in pack of cherries and a small increase in pack of strawberries seem probable. This assumes larger crops of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States, where most of the frozen cherries are packed, and larger crops of strawberries, especially in the Pacific States, where over half of the frozen pack of strawberries usually is made. Strawberries and cherries will comprise about three-fifths of the 1954 pack of frozen deciduous fruits. Moreover, these two items plus other berries have contributed most to the rising output of frozen deciduous fruits of recent years.

With a larger crop of oranges in prospect for 1954-55, a further increase in production of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, seems likely in the year ahead. Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade has surged upward in recent years and set another new record in 1953-54. Production may increase further in 1954-55. The rise in popularity of frozen concentrate for lemonade has been exceeded only by that of frozen

orange concentrate. Substantially larger quantities of both items have moved into consumption in 1953-54 than in 1952-53, that of lemonade at retail prices about the same in 1953-54 as in 1952-53 and that of orange at somewhat lower prices over much of the 1953-54 season. As the 1954-55 season for making frozen citrus juices approaches, cold-storage stocks of frozen orange juice are much larger than a year earlier. But some increase in stocks is required to service the expanding outlets for this product.

Production of Frozen Citrus Juices
Continues Upward Trend in 1954

Total production of commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1954 is expected to be about 1,350 million pounds, about 8 percent larger than the 1953 pack and a new record. Deciduous fruits will comprise about 500 million pounds, and citrus juices the remainder. The new pack of 86.5 million pounds of R. S. P. cherries is about 25 percent under the record of 115 million pounds in 1953, because of the reduced crop of sour cherries in the Great Lakes States. The pack of strawberries is not yet completed but probably will be about 5 percent under the 1953 record of 226 million pounds.

Output of frozen citrus juices in 1954 probably will be from 15 to 20 percent larger than in 1953. In Florida, production of orange concentrate made from 1953-54 crop oranges was about 648 million pounds (65.5 million gallons), 41 percent larger than a year earlier. Output of grapefruit concentrate and blend also was larger, but that of tangerine juice was smaller. In California, where the 1953-54 season will end in November, the pack of frozen orange concentrate is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1952-53. However, the pack of frozen concentrate for lemonade is much larger. In 1954, per capita consumption of all commercially-frozen fruits and fruit juices probably will be approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (product weight) an increase of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound over 1953.

Total Stocks in Cold Storage
October 1, 1954, 25 Percent
Heavier Than a Year Earlier

Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on October 1, 1954 totaled 726.5 million pounds, 25 percent larger than a year earlier and 42 percent above the 1949-53 average. These stocks included 399.1 million pounds of deciduous fruits, up 7 percent from last year and up 15 percent from average. Stocks of strawberries, the largest item, amounted to 142 million pounds, 5 percent smaller than on October 1, 1953. But other important items were larger--stocks and percentage increases are as follows: Cherries, 69 million pounds, 5 percent; raspberries, 40 million pounds, 14 percent; peaches, 31 million pounds, 16 percent; and blueberries, 29 million pounds, 85 percent. During September 1954, there was a net movement into storage of nearly 25 million pounds of frozen deciduous fruits, compared with 22 million pounds in September 1953.

Stocks of frozen orange juice in cold storage October 1, 1954 were approximately 223.4 million pounds (22.6 million gallons), 63 percent larger than a year earlier. Net movement out of storage during September was about 63 million pounds (6.4 million gallons), compared with 36 million pounds (3.6 million gallons) in September 1953. Cold-storage holdings of other frozen fruit juices and purees on October 1, 1954 were 104 million pounds, 48 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of this item decreased about 11 million pounds during September 1954, compared with 8 million in that month of 1953.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1955

Total production of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts in 1955 probably will be moderately larger than the near-average 1954 crop, assuming average weather. Reductions in the almond, filbert, and walnut crops are likely to be more than offset by a considerable increase in pecan production, which was reduced sharply in 1954 by drought.

Production of Pecans Down Sharply, That of Other Tree Nuts Up, in 1954

Total production of the 4 major tree nuts was estimated as of October 1 at approximately 184,000 tons, about the same as the 1943-52 average but 12 percent under the record 1953 crop. The reduction in 1954 is the result of a heavy drop in the 1954 tonnage of pecans in the 10 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas) as a result of severe drought in most of the pecan areas. The pecan crop of about 45,626 tons is 57 percent smaller than the record 1953 crop and 32 percent below average. Growing conditions for the other tree nuts were more favorable, resulting in substantial increases for each over both 1953 and average production. Production in 1954 and percentage increase over 1953 are as follows: almonds, 48,300 tons, 25 percent; filberts, 9,510 tons, 92 percent; and walnuts, 80,500 tons, 36 percent.

Prices for 1954 Crops

Grower prices for the short 1954 pecan crop are expected to average considerably higher than prices for the record 1953 crop, which were 17.6 cents a pound for improved varieties and 14.7 cents for wild or seedling nuts. In contrast, somewhat lower prices seem likely for the other three tree nuts this year. Average prices per ton for the 1953 crops were as follows: almonds, \$472; filberts, \$344; and walnuts, \$412.

Salable and Surplus Percentages for 1954-Crop Tree Nuts

To adjust supplies to domestic trade demand and stabilize prices, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has fixed salable and surplus percentages for 1954-crop almonds, filberts, and walnuts. This action is in accordance with applicable marketing agreements and orders. In like manner in 1953, comparable percentages were fixed for the same three tree nuts.

The salable percentage for California almonds, is 70 percent and the surplus is 30 percent for the crop year beginning July 1, 1954. Similar percentages for the 1953 crop were 85 and 15 percent, respectively. Almonds within the salable percentages of each handler's receipts, kernel weight basis, may be sold in normal domestic outlets. Surplus almonds may be exported, or disposed of for other authorized uses outside domestic outlets.

For Oregon and Washington filberts for the crop year beginning August 1, 1954, salable and surplus percentages have been fixed at 78 and 22 percent, respectively. The salable percentage for the 1953 crop was 100. The salable portion of the crop is available for inshell distribution in the domestic markets. The surplus portion must be disposed of in outlets, such as shelling and export, which are not competitive with domestic inshell shipments.

The marketable and surplus percentages for 1954-crop California, Oregon, and Washington walnuts on a kernel weight basis have been fixed at 92 percent and 8 percent, respectively, as announced by the Department October 7, 1954. The Department also fixed the merchantable free percentage of walnuts distributed inshell during the 1954-55 marketing year at 66-2/3 percent and the merchantable restricted percentage at 33-1/3 percent. Walnuts of merchantable inshell quality represented by the merchantable free percentage will be available for sale in the usual domestic markets. The portion representing the merchantable restricted percentage must be shelled or exported. Surplus walnuts (represented by the 8 percent above) must be withheld from usual domestic outlets for both inshell and shelled walnuts, but may be used for certain purposes such as export or for manufacture into oil. Under the volume regulations fixed, the quantity of both inshell and shelled walnuts available for domestic markets will be larger than the amounts distributed during the 1953-54 season.

Smaller Imports in 1953-54

Imports of Brazil nuts in the 1954-55 season may be as much as 10 percent smaller than in 1953-54. Imports of cashews may not be greatly different from those of last season. These two tree nuts usually comprise the major tonnage imported.

Total imports of tree nuts during July 1953-June 1954 were the equivalent of about 163,000 tons (basis in-the-shell), 4 percent larger than in 1952-53. Total exports during 1953-54 were 13,000 tons, 59 percent larger than a year earlier.

Import Fees Imposed on Shelled and Prepared Almonds and on Shelled Filberts

The President of the United States on October 11, 1954 issued a proclamation imposing specified import fees on shelled and prepared almonds and on shelled filberts for the period October 1, 1954 through September 30, 1955. This action was taken pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and is similar to that taken for almonds in 1952-53 and 1953-54.

The proclamation states "---- that a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 per centum ad valorem, shall be imposed upon shelled almonds and blanched, roasted, or otherwise prepared or preserved almonds (not including almond paste) entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period October 1, 1954, to September 30, 1955, both dates inclusive, in excess of an aggregate quantity of 5,000,000 pounds; and that a fee of 10 cents per pound, but not more than 50 per centum ad valorem, shall be imposed upon shelled filberts, whether or not blanched, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period October 1, 1954, to September 30, 1955, both dates inclusive, in excess of an aggregate quantity of 6,000,000 pounds. The said fees shall be in addition to any other duties imposed on the importation of such almonds and filberts." 1/

IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT
OF 1954 RELATING TO FRUITS AND TREE NUTS 2/

This Act adds grapefruit for canning or freezing to the list of fruits and other commodities for which marketing orders may be issued. But it prohibits orders regulating canned or frozen grapefruit. Marketing orders regulating grapefruit for canning or freezing must be approved by processors who canned or froze for market more than 50 percent of the total volume of such fruit canned or frozen during a representative period determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The membership of any agency selected to administer an order applicable to grapefruit for canning or freezing must include one or more representatives of processors of the commodity.

The Act authorizes marketing agreements and orders to continue in operation for all fruits and vegetables during periods when the price of the regulated commodity is at or above parity, so as to provide an orderly flow of the supply of the commodity to market during the normal marketing season and to avoid unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and price.

Marketing orders may fix the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of the container or containers, which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or handling of any fresh or dried fruits, vegetables, or tree nuts. However, no action is to be taken that will conflict with the Standard Containers Act of 1916 and the Standard Containers Act of 1928.

Marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of any commodity or product under a marketing order may be established. The expense of such a project is to be paid from funds collected pursuant to that order.

1/ Federal Register, October 15, 1954.

2/ Public Law 690. Approved August 28, 1954.

The Act prohibits the importation of avocados, limes, grapefruit, green peppers, Irish potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, or eggplants that fail to meet the requirements as to grade, size, quality, or maturity in effect with respect to such commodity under a marketing order. (Among these commodities, marketing orders are in effect at the present time only for avocados, grapefruit, and Irish potatoes.) The prohibition shall not apply to such commodities when shipped into continental United States from Puerto Rico or any Territory or possession where the Marketing Agreements Act has force and effect. Whenever the terms and provisions of a domestic marketing agreement or order are not applicable to similar imported fruits and vegetables, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish regulations on the imported commodity that are comparable or equivalent to those imposed on the domestic commodity.

THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED
4 TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY,
JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER

Table 1.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1943-52, annual 1952 and 1953, and indicated 1954, condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and 1954

(1954 production estimates as October 1)

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average :	1952 :	1953 :	Indicated :	Average :	1953 :	1954 :
	1943-52 :	1952 :	1953 :	1954 :	1943-52 :	1953 :	1954 :
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	46,385	46,030	32,360	---	77	66	81
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	15,800	75	73	80
Valencias	29,305	29,400	17,900	3/	78	62	82
Florida, all	58,580	72,200	91,300	96,000	72	75	75
Temples	1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400	--	--	--
Other early and midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	51,600	73	75	77
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	42,000	71	74	72
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	2,300	59	55	76
Early and midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,700	4/ 54	55	76
Valencias	1,176	300	225	600	4/ 52	56	75
Arizona, all	1,016	900	1,170	1,400	73	77	82
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	516	400	550	650	4/ 73	77	82
Valencias	500	500	620	750	4/ 70	76	81
Louisiana, all 2/	271	50	100	200	61	40	80
5 States 5/	109,464	120,130	125,830	---	74	69	78
Total early and midseason 6/	52,193	60,080	65,985	72,350	--	--	--
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,845	---	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,400	65	66	71
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES							
5 States 5/	113,874	125,080	130,830	---	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	30,340	32,500	42,000	36,500	63	74	61
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	21,500	65	74	67
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	15,000	61	74	55
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	3,700	49	54	72
Arizona, all	3,260	3,000	2,670	3,500	73	78	80
California, all	2,803	2,460	2,450	---	78	74	76
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920	80	82	77
Other	1,742	1,630	1,400	3/	77	69	75
4 States 5/	50,034	38,360	48,320	---	59	67	67
LEMONS							
California 5/	12,493	12,590	15,900	3/	75	75	77
LIMES							
Florida 5/	230	320	370	420	62	90	87

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1952 and 1953, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1952-California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 138; Valencias, 305; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 2; 1953-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 273; Valencias, 200; Florida tangerines, 500; grapefruit, seedless, 300; other 1,000.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1954 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

Table 2.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box
at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1953-54

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons 1/	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	4.56	7.64	4.85	7.41	4.87	5.18	---	---	3.54	3.43
September	5.35	7.91	5.93	8.73	4.23	5.47	4.63	5.07	5.30	3.85
Season average through Sept.	5.14	7.42	5.93	4.64	5.00	5.25	4.63	5.07	3.95	3.66
Week ended:										
October 1	4.89	7.52	---	---	1.73	---	4.64	5.20	3.92	3.70
8	4.55	7.28	---	---	---	---	4.73	4.86	4.00	3.74
CHICAGO										
August	4.56	7.64	---	---	4.85	4.89	---	---	3.60	3.42
September	5.27	7.88	---	---	4.76	5.42	4.21	6.70	4.80	3.96
Season average through Sept.	5.14	7.35	---	---	4.71	5.11	4.21	6.70	4.02	3.82
Week ended:										
October 1	4.92	7.45	---	---	2.25	---	4.07	6.39	4.10	3.88
8	4.63	7.10	---	---	1.52	---	3.99	4.18	4.05	3.77

1/ Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ box.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 3.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-53, annual 1954
and indicated 1955 1/

Group and State	Average: 1949-53:	1954	Indi- cated 1955	Group and State	Average: 1949-53:	1954	Indi- cated 1955
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
WINTER							
Florida	4,640	3,000	3,500	Mid-spring (cont.)			
Early spring				California	6,960	10,900	12,500
Louisiana	10,980	10,800	9,800	Group total	56,220	40,850	39,600
Alabama	1,520	1,000	900	Late spring			
Texas	650	750	700	New Jersey	2,960	2,600	2,500
Group total	13,150	12,550	11,400	Pennsylvania	1,760	1,400	1,400
Mid-spring				Ohio	2,040	1,700	1,700
South Carolina	550	400	350	Indiana	2,400	2,100	2,000
North Carolina	2,380	1,600	1,500	New York	3,900	3,900	4,000
Tennessee	10,400	10,000	12,000	Connecticut	610	550	650
Arkansas	14,380	6,800	3,800	Massachusetts	940	650	750
Oklahoma	2,240	1,600	500	Michigan	9,160	10,000	10,000
Kansas	820	550	450	Wisconsin	1,640	1,200	1,100
Missouri	5,040	1,500	1,000	Iowa	530	250	250
Illinois	2,060	1,400	1,400	Utah	670	400	400
Kentucky	4,660	2,100	2,300	Washington	8,980	10,700	11,000
Virginia	4,280	2,400	2,200	Oregon	15,620	17,000	18,000
Maryland	1,980	1,300	1,300	Maine	540	500	550
Delaware	470	300	300	Group total	51,750	52,950	54,300
				All States	125,760	109,350	108,800

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing, NOTE: Production in 1954 was 11,625,000 cmts., compared with the 5-year average of 11,086,000 cmts.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 ^{1/}

State and area	:Average: :1943-52:	1953:	:Indicated: :1954:	State and area	:Average: :1943-52:	1953:	:Indicated: :1954:
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels		:bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	: 891	1,162	780	Minnesota	: 183	240	220
New Hampshire	: 854	1,115	800	Iowa	: 163	205	141
Vermont	: 760	1,015	890	Missouri	: 1,155	800	900
Massachusetts	: 2,387	2,868	1,930	Nebraska	: 74	65	64
Rhode Island	: 186	230	165	Kansas	: 377	174	196
Connecticut	: 1,168	1,414	1,500	N. Central	: 17,174	17,032	15,027
New York	: 14,009	13,120	15,334				
New Jersey	: 2,380	2,220	2,790	Kentucky	: 315	281	399
Pennsylvania	: 6,074	4,100	6,200	Tennessee	: 374	342	464
N. Atlantic	: 28,710	27,264	30,389	Arkansas	: 514	124	257
				S. Central	: 1,203	747	1,120
Delaware	: 378	270	225	Total Central	: 18,377	17,779	16,147
Maryland	: 1,177	848	1,406				
Virginia	: 8,897	6,417	11,000	Montana	: 161	54	80
West Virginia	: 3,553	3,176	4,893	Idaho	: 1,585	1,344	1,170
North Carolina	: 1,172	873	2,100	Colorado	: 1,346	840	1,450
S. Atlantic	: 15,183	11,584	19,624	New Mexico	: 667	103	741
Total Eastern	: 43,893	38,848	50,013	Utah	: 445	319	360
				Washington	: 28,232	24,350	22,000
Ohio	: 3,060	2,620	3,030	Oregon	: 2,774	2,040	2,600
Indiana	: 1,350	1,178	1,376	California	: 8,324	7,200	8,450
Illinois	: 3,088	2,542	2,400	Western	: 43,532	36,250	36,851
Michigan	: 6,698	8,200	5,650				
Wisconsin	: 1,026	1,008	1,000	35 States	: 105,802	92,877	103,011

^{1/} Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 5.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1943-52 annual 1952 and 1953 and preliminary 1954 ^{1/}

State	:Average: :1943-52:	1952:	1953:	Preliminary 1954:
	:Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	: 490,900	445,000	690,000	605,000
New Jersey	: 77,200	104,000	112,000	75,000
Wisconsin	: 166,400	203,000	295,000	220,000
Washington	: 38,330	30,000	74,000	71,500
Oregon	: 14,470	21,500	32,300	32,000
5 States	: 787,300	803,500	1,203,300	1,003,500

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 6.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, September-October, 1953 and 1954 1/

Week ended	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern				Midwestern			
	McIntosh		R. I. Greening		N. W. Greening		Wealthy	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sept. 3	3.50	3.88	---	2.00	3.25	3.40	2/ 2.35	2/ 2.85
10	3.25	3.55	---	2.37	3.00	3.25	2/ 2.50	2/ 3.15
17	3.25	3.42	2.50	---	2.75	3.00	3.15	2/ 2.65
24	3.00	3.05	2.67	2.50	2.65	3.35	---	---
Oct. 1	2.85	3.00	2.75	2.12	2.50	3.12	---	---
8	2.81	2.65	2.75	2.00	2.50	3.12	---	---

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

2/ 2½ inch.

Table 7.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 1/

Crop	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	36,370	38,600	48,300
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,936	4,960	9,510
Walnuts, California and Oregon	72,770	59,200	80,500
Pecans, total (12 States)	<u>2/</u> 66,788	105,830	45,626
Total of above	183,864	208,590	183,936
<u>Pecans</u>			
Improved varieties <u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u> 30,239	51,452	41,840
Wild or seedling varieties	<u>2/</u> 36,549	54,378	49,412

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ United States averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1943. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 8.- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1953 and 1954

Market, month and week	Washington						All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK								
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.99	3.78
September	6.06	5.57	---	---	---	---	6.04	5.67
Season average through September	6.06	5.57	---	---	---	---	5.55	5.17
Week ended:								
October 1	5.84	5.58	---	---	---	---	5.69	5.69
8	5.66	5.47	3.11	---	4.48	---	5.53	5.45
CHICAGO								
August	---	3.35	---	---	---	---	4.57	4.12
September	5.97	5.78	5.10	4.91	---	---	6.10	5.33
Season average through September	5.97	5.68	5.10	4.91	---	---	5.52	5.83
Week ended:								
October 1	5.75	5.64	5.02	4.78	---	---	5.62	5.27
8	5.62	5.83	5.08	4.33	4.12	---	5.42	5.46

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 9.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1953 and 1954

Market, month and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1953		1954		1953	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
August	5.27	4.75	---	---	---	---
September	5.11	5.60	4.04	4.44	4.16	4.30
Season average through September	5.24	5.21	4.04	4.44	4.16	4.30
Week ended:						
October 1	4.17	6.23	3.76	4.28	3.87	4.25
8	4.36	6.54	4.35	5.14	4.14	4.32
CHICAGO						
August	5.23	4.73	---	---	---	---
September	5.02	5.40	---	4.66	---	---
Season average through September	5.21	5.07	---	4.66	---	---
Week ended:						
October 1	4.38	5.64	---	---	---	---
8	4.45	6.97	---	4.16	---	5.14

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954 1/

Division	Average : :1943-52 :	1953	Prel. : : 1954 :	Division	Average : :1943-52 :	1953	Prel. : : 1954 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	: 204	287	220	Pacific	: 34,604	35,418	33,222
Middle Atlantic	: 4,908	5,213	5,370				
E. N. Central	: 6,611	5,224	5,166	U. S. TOTAL	: 2/66,596	64,473	61,252
W. N. Central	: 647	394	630				
S. Atlantic	: 11,033	10,260	9,812	California	: 32,119	33,252	31,752
E. S. Central	: 2,245	2,131	2,141	Clingstone <u>3/</u>	: 20,723	22,626	19,293
W. S. Central	: 3,339	3,600	1,312	Freestone	: 11,397	10,626	12,459
Mountain	: 2,992	1,946	3,379				

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

3/Mainly for canning.

Table 11.-Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 1/

Division	Average : :1943-52 :	1953	Indic. : : 1954 :	Pacific Coast	Average : :1943-52 :	1953	Indic. : : 1954 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	: 84	95	68	Wash., total	: 6,733	6,470	5,400
Middle Atlantic	: 785	613	465	Bartlett	: 4,962	4,680	4,000
E. N. Central	: 1,248	1,701	1,232	Other	: 1,771	1,790	1,400
W. N. Central	: 231	133	153	Oregon, total	: 5,164	5,925	3,800
S. Atlantic	: 822	615	609	Bartlett	: 2,049	2,367	1,400
E. S. Central	: 731	595	527	Other	: 3,115	3,558	2,400
W. S. Central	: 552	564	215	Calif., total	: 13,668	12,084	16,918
Mountain	: 431	286	567	Bartlett	: 12,022	10,251	15,001
Pacific	: 25,565	24,479	26,118	Other	: 1,646	1,833	1,917
U. S. TOTAL	: 2/30,466	29,081	29,954	Total Bartlett	: 19,033	17,298	20,401
				Total Other	: 6,532	7,181	5,717

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 12.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 ^{1/}

State	Average : 1943-52 :	1953	Indicated : 1954	State	Average : 1943-52 :	1953	Indicated : 1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons	and variety	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	56,120	67,200	76,800	Arkansas	9,500	3,000	5,400
New Jersey	1,540	1,100	1,200	Arizona	1,450	4,100	3,600
Pennsylvania	17,080	17,000	21,500	Washington	21,400	46,100	31,900
Ohio	13,090	16,500	15,500	Oregon	1,440	1,300	1,100
Indiana	1,510	700	700	California			
Illinois	2,440	2,200	2,000	Wine	593,500	523,000	600,000
Michigan	30,940	49,500	41,000	Table	595,500	445,000	572,000
Iowa	2,520	2,200	1,900	Raisin	1,586,900	1,507,000	1,308,000
Missouri	4,070	2,700	2,700	Dried ^{2/}	262,680	231,000	---
Kansas	1,570	600	500	Not dried	536,200	583,000	---
Virginia	1,305	900	1,000				
W. Virginia	1,020	600	700	Total			
N. Carolina	3,530	2,500	2,800	California	2,775,900	2,475,000	2,480,000
Georgia	1,960	1,600	900	TOTAL UNITED:			
S. Carolina	1,220	1,200	1,400	STATES	3/2,951,090	2,696,000	2,692,600

^{1/}For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, ^{2/}Dried basis. ^{3/}United States average includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1943. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1953 and 1954

Market and		Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
week ended		1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK											
August	20	4.67	3.61	2.76	3.02	4.62	4.21	---	2.57	---	---
	27	3.07	2.87	2.58	3.54	3.14	3.73	---	---	3.24	---
Sept.	3	4.14	3.57	2.80	2.84	3.72	3.51	---	2.44	3.73	3.25
	10	3.98	4.07	2.46	2.52	3.65	3.95	2.42	2.97	3.04	2.91
	17	3.54	3.60	2.91	2.57	3.91	3.97	2.28	2.78	3.06	2.68
	24	2.68	3.62	3.00	2.77	3.18	3.94	1.89	2.21	2.57	2.48
Season average											
through Sept.		4.46	4.47	3.21	2.96	3.85	4.10	2.12	2.54	2.73	2.63
October	1	2.75	4.37	---	2.56	3.27	4.14	2.38	2.69	2.06	2.59
	8	2.86	4.17	1.63	2.83	3.13	4.07	1.63	3.28	2.39	3.30
CHICAGO											
August	20	3.75	3.05	2.68	3.17	3.92	3.51	---	---	---	---
	27	3.04	3.20	2.41	2.89	2.91	3.78	---	2.47	3.14	3.27
Sept.	3	3.73	3.55	2.03	2.16	3.11	4.33	---	2.47	2.99	2.81
	10	3.92	3.70	2.49	2.02	3.71	3.68	---	2.40	2.94	2.36
	17	3.01	3.44	1.74	2.25	4.68	4.04	---	2.70	2.59	2.49
	24	2.77	3.25	2.35	---	4.11	4.20	---	2.40	2.51	2.38
Season average											
through Sept.		4.32	4.47	3.42	2.79	3.87	4.03	---	2.33	2.60	2.45
October	1	2.81	3.99	---	---	2.94	3.50	---	2.17	2.14	2.25
	8	3.84	4.72	---	---	3.04	3.57	2.00	2.79	2.18	2.76

Compiled from the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, New York and Chicago.

Table 14.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and preliminary 1954, also utilization of prunes average 1943-52, annual 1953, and preliminary 1954

State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prune, utilization		
	Average:	1953	Prelim- inary		Average:	1953	Prelim- inary
	1943-52:		1954		1943-52:		1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Plums</u>					<u>Used fresh 2/</u>		
					Idaho	20,550	16,900 12,770
Michigan	5,310	6,400	6,000		Washington	12,843	11,210 9,900
					Oregon	18,765	18,500 6,700
California	79,700	86,000	67,000		<u>Canned</u>		
					Idaho	930	3/1,800 3/ 230
<u>Prunes</u>					Washington	6,393	3/5,430 3/2,600
					Oregon	20,820	14,500 22,500
Idaho	22,240	19,500	13,000		<u>Frozen</u>		
Washington, all	21,380	21,700	12,600		Washington	590	--- 90
Eastern Washington	15,990	18,400	10,500		Oregon	4,395	2,600 2,500
Western Washington	5,390	3,300	2,100		<u>Other</u>		
Oregon, all	67,570	48,400	40,400		<u>Processed</u>		
Eastern Oregon	14,060	14,400	1,400		Washington	219	--- 10
Western Oregon	53,510	34,000	39,000		Oregon	865	--- ---
Total	111,190	89,600	66,000				
	<u>Dry basis 4/</u>				<u>Dried</u>	<u>Dry basis 4/</u>	
					Washington	170	--- ---
California	178,900	146,000	187,000		Oregon	4,990	2,600 2,500

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures.

2/Includes quantities used in farm household.

3/Includes some dried, frozen and other.

4/The drying ratio in California is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average:	1953	Indicated:	Average:	1953	Indicated
	1943-52:		1954	1943-52:		1954
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Figs</u>						
California, dried	2/ 31,980	2/ 24,300	---	82	70	82
California, not dried	15,000	10,000	---			
<u>Olives</u>						
California	47,300	30,000	---	54	31	62

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

Table 16.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1953 and 1954 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
	1953	1954 ^{1/}	Canners		Distributors	
			June 1 : 1953	June 1 : 1954	July 1 : 1953	July 1 : 1954
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
	24/2 ¹ / ₂	24/2 ¹ / ₂	24/2 ¹ / ₂	24/2 ¹ / ₂	24/2 ¹ / ₂	24/2 ¹ / ₂
<u>Canned fruits</u>						
Apples	2,706	n.a.	481	346	n.a.	383
Applesauce	6,983	n.a.	683	1,033	874	1,128
Apricots	4,759	2,796	666	1,033	569	611
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,829	2,254	134	195	332	390
Cherries, other	1,059	953	263	218	240	285
Citrus segments	3,600	n.a.	1,409	1,629	2/ 427	2/ 495
Cranberries	2,812	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits ^{3/}	9,210	n.a.	1,220	1,549	1,171	1,330
Peaches	21,100	n.a.	3,152	3,399	2,620	2,600
Pears	5,808	n.a.	1,523	880	964	976
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,874	1,868
Plums and prunes	1,399	n.a.	4/ 433	4/ 330	436	413
	Pack		Stocks			
	Total		Florida ^{5/}		Canners ^{6/}	
	1952-53		1952-53		Oct. 3: Oct. 2: July 1 : July 1	
	1952-53		1953-54		1953 : 1954 : 1953 : 1954	
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases
	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's
<u>Canned juices</u>						
Apple	3,119	---	7/ 3,021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,117	5,707	6,402	88	561	518
Grapefruit	11,644	10,854	14,882	358	2,530	902
Orange	18,914	16,907	17,790	208	1,073	1,293
Pineapple	n.a.	---	---	---	---	1,148
Tangerine and tangerine blends	749	749	801	67	245	n.a.

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Grapefruit segments only.^{3/} Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits, Includes remanufactured.^{4/} Northwest canned purple plums only.^{5/} Data not available on 1953-4 California pack.^{6/} Florida only.^{7/} Total pack, U. S.

n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association and Florida Canners Association, Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Packs, 1952 and 1953, and cold-storage holdings September 30, 1954, with comparisons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1952	1953	Sept. 30 : average : 1949-53	Sept. 30 : 1953	Sept. 30 : 1954
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	37,649	42,356	1/ 10,916	1/ 8,210	1/ 7,767
Apricots	4,155	3,962	5,181	4,250	4,092
Blackberries	10,629	17,966	14,990	19,414	16,342
Blueberries	9,848	13,988	17,736	15,867	29,317
Cherries	64,278	116,981	66,374	66,042	69,114
Grapes	4,937	10,110	6,970	5,254	5,789
Peaches	35,454	32,171	24,114	26,680	30,850
Plums and prunes	3,588	8,356	8,279	8,706	9,613
Raspberries	27,368	33,870	32,875	35,373	40,291
Strawberries	200,302	225,963	116,710	149,025	142,292
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	14,517	15,934	12,602	11,198	14,760
Orange juice 2/	(See below)		117,226	136,975	223,411
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	49,066	70,370	104,047
Other fruit	3/12,578	20,304	28,805	23,503	28,861
Total of above	425,303	541,961	511,844	580,867	726,546
	1,000	1,000			
	gallons	gallons			
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov.1.)					
Orange					
Concentrated	51,264	4/65,531	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	157	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,226	4/ 1,656	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	480	4/ 965	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	661	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	1,088	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	9,182	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	551	443	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Includes estimates of some non-citrus juices.

4/ Florida pack only.

Pack data compiled from reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Cannery Association, and Citrus Industry Survey in California-Arizona by A. M. S., U. S. D. A.

Table 18.- Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings,
September 30, 1954, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30 : average : 1949-53	Sept. 30 : 1953	Aug. 31 : 1954	Sept. 30 : 1954
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
Apples, western, <u>1/</u> standard boxes	1,498	940	182	881
Apples, western, <u>1/</u> bushels <u>2/</u>	379	141	3	120
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	2,015	1,689	26	1,503
Apples, eastern, bushels <u>2/</u>	4,886	5,117	34	4,291
	:	:	:	:
Total apples, bushels	8,778	7,887	245	6,795
	:	:	:	:
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	331	555	826	281
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,134	1,919	1,346	1,210
Pears, Other varieties, boxes	2,204	2,216	435	1,554
Pears, Other varieties, bushel baskets	148	156	40	137
	:	:	:	:
Total pears, bushels	4,817	4,846	2,647	3,182
	:	:	:	:
Grapes, pounds	3/	49,399	10,120	46,014
Other fresh fruits, pounds	45,687	17,734	19,673	8,315

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Other containers reported in terms of bushel equivalents.

3/ Data not available.

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